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N O R T H A F R I C A

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## ALGERIA

## KENYAN FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES AFTER TALKS WITH PRESIDENT

LD022215Y Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 2 Jun 77 LD

[Excerpt] The Kenyan foreign minister left Algeria tonight following a 24-hour visit during which he was received by Brother Houari Boumediene, president of the republic and chairman of the Revolutionary Council. Before departure the Kenyan foreign minister made a statement in which he expressed satisfaction at the hospitality accorded him during his visit to our country. He said the visit fell within the context of consolidating and strengthening bilateral relations and exchanging views on topical African issues.

## DELEGATION MEMBER ASSESSES NORTH-SOUTH DIALOG RESULTS

LD022239Y Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 2 Jun 77 LD

[Summary] The north-south dialog in Paris ended tonight. A member of the Algerian delegation has evaluated the results of the conference, as indicated in the final report, as follows:

Regrettably, we noticed that most subjects pertaining to structural changes in the present international order were rejected by the other side, and so were many of the points and proposals concerning urgent programs to extend aid to countries suffering from the current economic situation. Thus, the conference results did not attain the required level.

The rich claimed that they were optimistic about this dialog, and they put forward only two points--two basic points as far as they were concerned--which did not win the approval of everybody. The two points of course concerned energy issues and especially the attempt to undermine the sovereignty of developing countries over their oil resources on the one hand, and the guarantees required in relation to private capital from rich countries in developing countries on the other.

As for the first point, we tried to abort the maneuver aimed at undermining our sovereignty and at the same time creating disputes between oil-producing countries and oil-importing countries. For the second point, they tried to create contradictions between states relying on private foreign capital and states pursuing socialism.

These attempts failed completely, and we developing countries presented a united front against these two points, except for some states which it seems were in collusion with the developed countries. However, the majority of developing countries supported each other, especially oil-importing countries like Jamaica, Brazil, India and Pakistan. Contrary to the expectation of the industrialized states, they fully supported the oil-producing countries. This perhaps was the new factor that the strategy of the industrialized countries had not taken into account during the talks.

## LIBYA

## ANNIVERSARY OF BATTLE AGAINST ITALIANS HONORED

JN021852Y Tripoli ARNA in English 1830 GMT 2 Jun 77 JN

[Text] Al-Qardabiyah, 2 June--Thousands of Libyans from all parts of the Jamahiriya are now gathered at Al-Qardabiyah, in central Libya, in celebration of the sixty-fourth anniversary of the major local battle which took place in that area and which Libyan freedom-fighters fought valiantly against the invading armies of fascist Italy.

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SYRIA

## OFFICIAL BRIEFS AL-ASAD ON ARAB MAGHREB TOUR

JN021905Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 2 Jun 77 JN

[Text] At 2000 today President Hafiz al-Asad received Minister of State for Foreign Affairs 'Abd al-Karim 'Adi following the latter's return from a tour of Mauritania, Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia. During this tour he delivered messages from President Hafiz al-Asad to King Hassan II, President Moktar Ould Daddah, President Houari Boumediene and President Habib Bourguiba. 'Abd al-Karim 'Adi briefed the president on the results of his tour and delivered replies from the heads of these states.

## STATE SECURITY COURT SENTENCES SUBVERSIVE GROUPS

JN022021Y Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 2 Jun 77 JN

[Excerpts] The state Supreme Security Court, First Chamber, has passed sentences against members of the murder, assassination, subversion and theft gangs who committed crimes planned and financed by the agent ruling Iraqi regime in Baghdad. The consequences of these crimes were the assassination of the late Dr Muhammad al-Fadil, Maj 'Ali Haydar, Hasan Khalil and Thabit al-Hamawi.

The president of the court read the indictment which incriminated fugitive Ahmad ibn Muhammad Dib [word indistinct] for contacting a foreign state and received money from it to deliberately and [word indistinct] carry out hostile activities against the 8 March Revolution and for taking part in the premeditated murder of the late Hasan Khalil, Thabit al-Hamawi and Dr Muhammad al-Fadil. The court also accused him of carrying out terrorist activities in order to spread panic among the populace and of detonating bombs in a number of Syrian towns. The court sentenced him to death. The court also found fugitive Muhammad Dib [word indistinct] guilty of contacting a foreign state and receiving money from it to carry out activities hostile to the aims of the revolution. The court sentenced him to death.

The court found fugitive Sa'id Yasin at-Tirkawi guilty of participating in the assassination of Maj 'Ali Haydar and sentenced him to death.

The court found defendant Rami ibn Muhammad Dib at-Tirkawi guilty of contacting a foreign state and receiving funds from it to carry out activities hostile to the revolution. The court also found him guilty of being deliberately and directly involved in the assassination of Hasan Khalil and being indirectly involved in the assassination of Maj 'Ali Haydar and Dr Muhammad al-Fadil. The court sentenced him to death. The court also found defendant Muhammad Ra'mid ibn Muhammad Munir al-Hurani guilty of contacting a foreign state in order to carry out activities hostile to the aims of the revolution. The court also found him guilty of being indirectly involved in the assassination of the late Maj 'Ali Haydar and Dr Muhammad al-Fadil. The court sentenced him to death.

The court also found defendant Haytham ibn 'Abd as-Salam al-Hurani guilty of receiving funds from a foreign state to carry out activities hostile to the revolution. The court found him guilty of participating in the assassination of the late Thabit al-Hamawi and Maj 'Ali Haydar. The court sentenced him to death.

The sentences were issued publically and officially on Thursday, 2 June 1977. The state Supreme Security Court, First Chamber, held a series of sessions which began on 11 May during which it listened to the confessions of the defendants, the testimonies of the witnesses and the briefings of the representatives of the defense and state public prosecution.

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The Libyan crowds are gathered round the memorial monument which stands in glorification of those who gave their lives to the homeland. The attendance by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the First of September Revolution, of the celebrations underlines the importance of the Al-Qardabiyah battle which Italian historians themselves recorded as a major encounter in which the Italians paid so dearly and in which Libyans showed striking steadfastness and cohesion.

Credit goes to the First of September Revolution for the revival of the glorious struggle of the fathers and grandfathers, which the previous defunct regime tried to wipe off. [Words indistinct] celebrations clearly indicate that the Libyan people are ready to die to the last man in defence of the First of September Revolution which they consider as a culmination to the struggle of the forefathers.

#### Military Parade Held

JN021956Y Tripoli ARNA in Arabic 1945 GMT 2 Jun 77 JN

[Text] Tripoli, 2 June--The leader of the revolution and Lt Col Abu Bakr Yunis, commander in chief of the Libyan armed forces, as well as the masses and the guests witnessed a military parade in which token units of the infantry, surface-to-surface missiles, heavy tanks and antiaircraft guns participated.

#### Al-Qadhdhafi Speech

JN022155Y Tripoli ARNA in Arabic 2030 GMT 2 Jun 77 JN

[Text] Tripoli, 2 June--In his speech on the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the Al-Qardabiyah battle, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution Col Mu'ammr al-Qadhdhafi tonight historically outlined this famous battle. He asserted that the Libyan people won the battle against the invading Italian forces despite their small number and inferior equipment.

He added that 1,500 Libyan strugglers managed, because of the strength of their belief in their cause, to defeat 6,000 Italian soldiers who at the time were equipped with the latest arms. He said that he wished that those martyrs who fell in this battle could be here now to see their sons and grandchildren driving the latest tanks on the occasion of the 64th anniversary of this historic battle. He asked: Where is the great Italian state of 1933 [as received] today? Al-Qadhdhafi said that the aggressive fascist force was eliminated, and the people celebrated their glorious victory. He asserted that the people will ultimately triumph in the end, regardless of whether they are small or weak.

The brother colonel praised the numerous sacrifices of the Libyan strugglers during the Jihad battles waged against the Italian aggression. He added that although the Al-Qardabiyah battle was waged in Siret, it is the battle of all Libyans who took part in the struggle from Tobruq to Fazzan. He said that it is an honor for this region to be the battlefield of a number of battles in the history of Libyan jihad.

The brother colonel said that we are always capable of confronting the enemies, regardless of their repression and arrogance, because we are the sons of those heroes who did not weaken before the might of Italy, which was a great power.

In his speech today, Al-Qadhdhafi said that as we are confronted by major powers, we will resort to our glorious past for support in our confrontations of the challenges of the future. In this manner, he added, we are capable of steadfastness and of achieving victory in the end against our enemy, just like our fathers and forefathers.

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Brother Col Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi said that the real danger menacing the Arab nation lies in the poisoned dagger planted in the back of the Arab homeland, namely, the occupation of Palestine. He asserted that all the Arab nation's efforts should be joined during these historic circumstances, and that all its forces should be mobilized to confront this danger so that the Arab nation can uproot this poisoned dagger planted in its body by force.

Col Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi said: It is regrettable to see that the efforts of the Arab nation are not directed in this sound direction. It is clear that colonialism has succeeded in transforming the Arab nation into several fronts confronting each other, so that colonialism can triumph in the end.

Colonel al-Qadhafi affirmed that the Arab nation's battle and the historic battlefield is not the Al-Jaghbug front, on which hundreds of thousands of soldiers of a certain Arab state are concentrated. He added that the problem of the Arab nation now is not the problem of the continental shelf between the Jamahiriya and Tunisia, or the party dispute between Damascus and Baghdad. The Arab nation's cause is bigger than these positions I have mentioned.

Brother Col Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi explained that it is wrong to place Libyan and Egyptian capabilities against each other. What is correct is that these capabilities should be placed to confront the real common enemy of the Libyan and Egyptian peoples and of the rest of the Arab nation.

In his speech on the occasion of the celebration of the Al-Qardabiya battle, the brother colonel said: Proceeding from this serious and pan-Arab perspective of the reality of this nation, and although more than 1 year has passed since the beginning of these concentrations which are increasing daily, the Jamahiriya will not allow itself to deploy one single battalion along our border in order to confront an Arab army. We have a pan-Arab outlook and will not allow ourselves to commit high treason as others do. Brother Colonel al-Qadhafi reaffirmed that this situation is wrong, despite all the political and social contradictions among the Arab countries. He added that these contradictions are real and unquestionable. He stressed that these contradictions do not, under any circumstances, justify the Arab nation's forfeiting its national front in confronting the real enemy, regardless of the contradictions.

Col Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi expressed regret at what is being said about the Jamahiriya parading its military power against Tunisia. He said: God forbid we should parade our power against an Arab brother. We reject this accusation. The masses and history vouch for us. Even when the Egyptian Government concentrated hundreds of thousands of its soldiers--who are still there now--we refused to confront one Arab army with another. We said that the Libyan and Egyptian armies will fight one front against the common enemy. He added: If, God forbid, a war is forced upon the Jamahiriya and its Arab neighbors, it will not be a war between the Libyan people and another Arab people. It will not be a war between the Libyan armed forces and other Arab forces. It will be a war between the Libyan people and the people of this country on one side against the common enemy of the two peoples on the other. It will be a war in which the Libyan armed forces and the armed forces of this country will join hands against the common enemy of these two armies and peoples. If war erupts, it will not be a war of borders, but a political and ideological war which might change the map and enable the Jamahiriya to settle accounts.

Brother Col Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi affirmed that the contradictions in the Arab homeland cannot be tackled by mobilizing one Arab army against another. He said that the sole solution to the contradictions is for the sons of the Arab countries to stage revolutions from within.

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He gave the example of the contradiction which existed between the Egypt of 'Abd an-Nasir, who represented the force of progress and unity in the Arab homeland, and the Libyan kingdom, which represented an area of colonialist influence, reaction and corruption prior to 1969. He said that this contradiction was not eliminated by an Egyptian army or 'Abd an-Nasir's intervention, but by the eruption and success of the revolution without 'Abd an-Nasir's knowledge.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said that any war in an area like the Arab area, which is beset by contradictions and is seeking to establish comprehensive unity, will be a historic opportunity for the Jamahiriya to settle accounts with its enemies. It will be a war like the one which erupted among the Italian kingdoms and republics when the masses in Italy rose to settle accounts with the feudal lords and princes who were dominated by Austrian and French colonialism at that time. This war, which was a border war among the kingdoms and republics of Italy, ended in the triumph of the Italian nation over artificial borders and the defeat of its local enemies--submissive princes, kings and leaders. The war ended with the unity of Italy.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi explained that the continental shelf issue is governed by technical and legal rules. He reaffirmed that the drilling which is now going on is in an area which cannot be a point of dispute between the Jamahiriya and any neighboring state.

Col Mu'ammr al-Qadhdhafi affirmed that the line which demarcates the continental shelf with Tunisia is 45 km west of the area where the drilling is currently taking place. The line which Tunisia drew for its continental shelf in 1967 for oil prospecting is indeed 45 km west of the point where the drilling is now taking place. He said that from 1968 to 1977 Tunisian experts have moved the line which separates the Libyan and Tunisian continental shelves whenever explorations indicate the presence of oil.

Colonel Mu'ammr al-Qadhdhafi said: When I heard President as-Sadat speaking in a televised interview on 15 May, saying he is suffering from a disease of the nerves and a nervous breakdown resulting from his arrest in the early hours of dawn in 1946, I said: A sick man cannot be blamed. Since As-Sadat is suffering from a nervous breakdown, in addition to his other troubles, and needs a psychiatrist, he cannot be blamed for anything he commits against us. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said: For humane reasons, I do not hold As-Sadat to account for what he has said against us.

The leader of the revolution affirmed that when the Libyan experts published their map internationally, it became clear that the rig was located 120 km north of Az-Zawiyah and 220 km from the Gulf of Gabes. He affirmed that this locality cannot be a point of dispute between Tunisia and Libya. If this subject is indeed a continental shelf dispute, and not something else where certain people will be victims, ...I do not believe that the regional concept of a line marking a continental shelf can be accepted. If this continental shelf line is extended toward Tunisia, it will be north of Al-Khums. I believe that the world will laugh and will not discuss this case when it sees that the Maltese-Libyan continental shelf will become not a Maltese-Libyan continental shelf but a Tunisian-Maltese continental shelf.

Col Mu'ammr al-Qadhdhafi said that there are hundreds of thousands of Tunisians working side by side with their Libyan, Egyptian, Palestinian, Syrian, Lebanese, Iraqi, Sudanese and even Mauritanian brothers. He said that this clarifies that Arab unity is necessary, and there is no escape from it. Borders have weakened enormously before the Arab nation's movement toward unity.

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Brother Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi expressed his regret over the wide-range misleading campaign which the Tunisian information media have launched--which is primarily aimed at the Tunisian people and international public opinion--saying that the Jamahiriyyah has forcibly set up a rig in the Gulf of Gabes. In this respect, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi affirmed that the Jamahiriyyah has not paraded its military force against Tunisia and has no justification for this.

Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi announced that we are capable of forgetting the deep wounds inflicted by our Egyptian brothers in order to do something for the Arab nation, which is running around haphazardly and whose situation has become deplorable. He said decisive action about the social and political contradictions between Egypt and the Jamahiriyyah should be taken by the local forces. He affirmed that there is a big, effective and national task involved in the battle, whether a fighting battle or one of negotiations, and Egypt and the Jamahiriyyah should participate in this battle.

Brother Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi affirmed that the drilling rig is now 45 km east of the line which separates the Libyan and Tunisian continental shelves. He said: We are certain that the drilling is now taking place in an undisputed area. The dispute which might exist is 45 km west of this point.

The brother colonel said: Undoubtedly, Tunisia needs oil. The Tunisian statements are constantly relying on the pretext [words indistinct] the situation, namely, that Libya has oil and Tunisia does not. However, this does not justify Tunisia's looking for oil within the Libyan continental shelf. He added: The correct historic solution is for Tunisia to accept unity with the Jamahiriyyah, in which Libyans and Tunisians will be equal in enjoying oil from the continental shelf to the As-Sarir oilfield.

The brother leader of the revolution stressed that if the issue is that of the interests of the Tunisian people, let there be unity, because it is in the interests of the Tunisian people for unity to exist between the Jamahiriyyah and Tunisia. It is in the interests of the Tunisian people to be a partner in the Libyan oil. However, rejecting unity and claiming to defend the interests of the Tunisian people is suspect. Undoubtedly, it is being commented on by the Tunisians themselves.

Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi affirmed that we do not fear arbitration or negotiations but welcome them because they will reveal the truth. In anticipation of any eventuality which might take place in the future and for the sake of the argument, although this is a remote possibility, I would like to tell the Tunisian people and international public opinion that if it is proved that the area where the rig is located belongs to Tunisia, then there will be no problem and the drilling will be in the interests of Tunisia. However, it is shown that this area belongs to the Jamahiriyyah, and drilling will be as it is now, in the interests of the Jamahiriyyah. Hence, there is no harm in continuing to drill.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said that our brothers in Tunisia have extended an invitation to the foreign secretary to visit them. We have no objection. He can go to Tunisia any time on condition that the atmosphere is suitable. The foreign secretary almost went, but when I became acquainted with the Tunisian information reports I found out that they contained a tone of threats and vilification, so we canceled the visit. He added: I still say to the brothers of Tunisia that there is an atmosphere of understanding. We have no reservations about comings and goings between Tunisia and the Jamahiriyyah at any level. However, if the atmosphere inspires threats, vilification or excesses, this will make us close the doors and act in other ways which can be understood by those who do not understand another language. This is up to the Tunisian Government. It can prepare an atmosphere of understanding or cloud the atmosphere and bear the consequences.

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If the atmosphere is suitable, the foreign secretary can go to Tunisia at any time and come to an agreement on any formula. However, I refuse to allow the foreign secretary to go in an atmosphere laden with vilification and threats. We will not negotiate under circumstances we reject. When circumstances are unacceptable to us, we are free to reject and face every matter in our way. We expressed his belief that there is a possibility of reaching a solution and understanding regarding this issue, if suitable circumstances are prepared, particularly with people like us who have a pan-Arab commitment and do not hide behind regional borders.

Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi said that every year the United Nations records victories for the small nations against tyrannical forces. He said that progressive forces in Africa are now forced to become allies financially in order to defend themselves against recurrent aggression.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi wondered: What is Guinea guilty of to be subjected every year to a colonialist conspiracy and barbaric invasion? All it wants is to live free and reject colonialist domination. What is Benin's guilt to be subjected to an ugly invasion in broad daylight? All it wants is to build a progressive force and reject colonialist control. He said that an injustice has been committed against the peoples of Africa because they want to be liberated. For this reason, acts of aggression recur against them, and colonialist states inside and outside conspire against them. He said: Don't the people of Mozambique have the right to struggle with the Zimbabwe people to get rid of white minority rule?

They say that the Palestinian people's struggle and the support given to the Palestinian liberation organizations is international terrorism. However, in their opinion the presence of white racists in Zimbabwe is legitimate, the presence of a white minority ruling the people of South Africa is legitimate, and the barbaric invasion of Benin, Guinea, Mozambique and threatening Ethiopia is legitimate. This is real international terrorism.

The brother leader of the revolution affirmed that the current logic does not call for apprehension about using force, because our force is used against the enemy of the Arab nation and cannot be used against any Arab. Furthermore, there is no justification for such use. He reiterated what he said about contradictions and said that these contradictions will result in revolution and not a clash from beyond borders.

Brother Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi explained that the real solution to the problems of the Arab nation lies in the establishment of a joint unity: all the Arabs and their oil; let them mobilize all their potentials for Arab progress. He pointed out that the existing contradiction in the Arab nation expedites the eruption of revolution, and that a solution cannot come from abroad as some claim. He stressed that we rule out the show of force or the use of threats, even on the information level, on such a simple issue as that of the continental shelf.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi announced that history will not record that we paraded our military power against Tunisia. However, the Libyans must ultimately understand that this issue will be submitted to them because I personally do not have the right to decide alone. My duty is to contribute with the masses to enable the popular authority and the masses to take a decision. He also said: I am not a president or a king or a prince to impose decisions on the Jamahiriyah. The decision is in the hands of the popular congresses. My job is to struggle with the masses until the authority of the people is insured and the masses can make decisions.

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Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi affirmed that the Libyan power was established to confront the enemy. Since the eruption of the revolution we took the initiative of purchasing the first Mirage planes. We told the Arabs: If you say that the reason behind the 1967 defeat is the Mirage plane, here now are Mirage planes in the hands of the Arabs. We had the ability to buy other planes from any other state. We developed our forces. The Libyan military force is developing day by day. However, we believe in the necessity of increasing the Arab nation's defensive capability.

Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi said: Although we are against capitulation and reject humiliating negotiations with preconditions, what we are doing in the Jamahiriyah in developing our military and economic power is in fact strengthening the general negotiating position. We also strengthen those Arabs who are fighting against us, who, unfortunately, do not know that they are fighting against themselves, particularly when they raise complaints against Libyan armament and this military arsenal, as they say.

Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi called on Egypt and Syria to benefit from Libyan military power, since the three countries are members of the Confederation of Arab Republics. He said that they must welcome the growth of Libyan military power in order to affirm to the enemy that the might of the Arabs is for all the Arabs and that the Arabs are ultimately joined by the pan-Arabism of the battle and transcend artificial borders and contradictions to confront the common enemy.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said that the solution to the Arab nation's problems is not in Washington or in the person of President Carter, because Washington itself is under the influence of class interactions, a Zionist presence, the power of money and banks, and so forth. He said that if the Arab nation wants to be in a strong position, it must concentrate its power, for then it will be Carter who will come to the Arab nation.

He also said that this does not diminish the importance of Carter's administration. We expect good from him; not to restore Palestine to us, but to alleviate the acuteness of the antagonism between his people and the rest of the peoples of the earth. He added: We believe that Carter is capable of this in view of his religious traits. He said: We have heard that at one of the American universities President Carter said things which totally contradict U.S. policy. However, this does not mean that he will liberate Palestine, or that he will return the Palestinian people to their land. These matters will not be realized except through Palestinian nationalism and pan-Arabism.

Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi said: The issue in the Jamahiriyah is not the continental shelf between us and Tunisia. We had proposed an integral unity between the two countries so that Tunisians and Libyans might share the oil, which is not only in the continental shelf and the As-Sarir oilfield in the heart of the desert. He added: We still raise the slogan that the oil of the Arabs is for the Arabs. We believe that the population distribution and wealth distribution in the Arab homeland do not serve the future of the Arab nation. The brother colonel affirmed that artificial borders have led to this bad situation in which the Arab nation is living today.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said that U.S. President Jimmy Carter has proposed a policy which will alleviate the tension in the world between confronting forces and remove many remnants of the antagonism between the American people and peoples of the earth which was created by U.S. policy.



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Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said that President Carter is saying that as a result of its fear of communism, the United States has supported the positions of states with dictatorial and reactionary regimes, because these states share this fear with the United States. However, the correct position of the American people is not to support dictatorships in the world, reactionary regimes or regimes which oppress their peoples. The American people should support and shake hands with the honorable regimes. We have said this before. This has been the rule among peoples. It is inappropriate for the United States to support the positions of dictatorships and reactionary regimes which kill freedom.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said: We will not ask President Carter to do more than he can. We will not ask him to solve our problems. The Palestine issue is an issue of a people, an occupied homeland and a struggle of generations. It is the case of a nation stabbed in the heart with a dagger. It is the nation that feels the dagger and its danger to the heart of the nation. It is this nation that can remove the dagger with its own determination, sweat and blood.

The colonel said: On no soul does God place a burden greater than it can bear [Koranic verse]. We cannot thus place on President Carter a burden greater than he can bear.

The colonel stressed that the Arab nation now needs to review its current situation, regroup its forces, and arm itself; otherwise, it will become a gullible, naive nation in a world engaged in an atomic arms race, a race which has gone beyond conventional weapons.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said: Since the entire world is now inclined toward inventing new lethal weapons, it would be a shame and naive for anyone capable of arming himself in this world to lag behind. No matter how well the Arab nation may arm itself, it will not constitute a danger to world peace in view of the arsenals of nuclear arms and intercontinental ballistic missiles owned by a number of countries. We do have the sense to go on confidently arming ourselves. We urge the Arab nation to arm itself.

The colonel said: We were delighted by Egypt's attitude in reversing its statements and stressing the importance of the Confederation of Arab Republics, considering it a pan-Arab gain.

The colonel added: Consequently, this places the Libyan forces within the pan-Arab framework and makes them additional strength in the battle of negotiations or combat with the enemy. As for the statements which aimed at aborting the Confederation of Arab Republics and which suggested its death, they were foolish and dangerous to Egypt itself, to Syria, the Jamahiriya and the Arab nation.

The colonel said: Our pan-Arab stand will enable our masses to make their decision in due course at their people's congresses.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said: After the Ramadan catastrophe, my colleagues and I tried to unite Syria and Iraq at a time when no Arab official was carrying out such an action. On the contrary, such officials went to a certain country to sow discord or to win that country to their side against the other.

The colonel added: We still maintain our attitude and we believe that unity between Syria and Iraq is in the interest of the Arab nation despite the very petty party disagreements.

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Colonel al-Qadhdhafi then stressed that the solution to the Palestine issue requires a pan-Arab front despite all the contradictions and wounds. It also requires the Arab nation's support for the Palestinian people's armed struggle.

The colonel added: After 28 years of displacement, the Palestinian people have the right to fight until they regain their land or die. The colonel then said: Death is better for the Palestinians than living in ragged tents in refugee camps in Jordan, Labanon and Syria.

The colonel said: If the Palestinian people's struggle is not legitimate, are the U.S. war in Vietnam, the interference in Angola, the white rule in Zimbabwe, or the minority rule in South Africa legitimate?

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said: It is wrong to pit the Libyan Arab resources against the Egyptian resources. What is correct is that they should be pooled together in the confrontation against the real common enemy of the Libyan Arab people, Egyptian people and the other members of the Arab nation.

The colonel added: In accordance with this serious pan-Arab view of the Arab nation's reality, and despite more than a year of troop concentrations which are daily increasing along our border, the Jamahiriyah cannot bring itself to move a single battalion to our border to face an Arab army, because we maintain a pan-Arab view and we cannot commit national treason as others are doing.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi once again stressed that this situation is incorrect, irrespective of the political and social contradictions between Arab countries. The colonel added: There can be no doubt that such contradictions exist between these countries, and in certain cases they are blatant.

The brother colonel emphasized that these contradictions do not in any way justify the Arab nation's loss of its pan-Arab front against the real enemy.

#### MOROCCO

#### ZAIRE FOREIGN MINISTER PRAISES MOROCCAN SOLIDARITY

LD021612Y Casablanca LE MATIN in French 29 May 77 p 5 LD

[MAP interview in Morocco with Zaire Vice President and State Commissioner for Foreign Affairs Karl-i-Bond: "Mr Karl-i-Bond's Statement"]

[Text] [Question] Mr Minister, what was the aim of President Mobutu's message to Hassan II?

[Answer] I am very happy to have the opportunity to visit this beautiful, friendly country and in particular to have the honor and privilege of meeting on Friday morning with Hassan II, to whom I was able to convey a very important message from President Mobutu Sese Seko.